sistion. A dozen of Clarkson's men were out, sequisition. A dozen of Claration in the believed for the purpose of arresting him. We found Gen. Smith in command at Fort Leavenworth. He presented his requisition to Gen.

Gen. Smith told him plainly that he could not chey a requisition of that nature; that the Government troops would have little to do to be occupying their time in escorting private citizens through the Territory. If he came to the Territory and circumstances as would in the tory under such circumstances as would, in the perileus time existing, reader it unsafe for him to travel, it could not be helped; he had better keep

ent of the Territory.

Gen. Smith was asked if he would state the extent and nature of his powers as Commander extent and nature of his powers as Commander of the United States troops in the Territory. He replied that he was directed by the President to not in subordination to the civil authorities; to aid the Governor in enforcing the laws.

These statements may be relied on as strictly true. So much as relates to the requisition, and the interview between Mr. Strawless and Gen. Smith,

I have from a gentleman who was present at the interview. The tacts in relation to the seizure of the men and property were related to Gen. Smith. The property was stated to consist of farming utensils, carpenter's tools, trunks, clothing and house-hold goods and furniture. They were taken from McCracken's warehouse by Clarkson's men, immediately after they were placed there, and conveyed to the warehouse of Majors & Russell, a althy firm here who are giving money and other aid without limit to the Pro-Slavery cause.

I would that it were in my power to present the facte transpiring in Kansas to the people of the free Nerth, in the light in which they are now viewed by the Free-State men of this outraged Territory. Let the Douglas bill become a law and Slavery will curse Kausus as certainly as Franklin Pierce and his minions shall live to execute it. We read our fate in the past since the passage of the Kansat-Nebraska bill. What is there in the bill recently passed the Senate more fair, better calculated to incorporate the will of the people of Kansas in her future institutions, than the popular severeignty feature of the Kussas-Nebraska act?
We are enslaved by the men appointed to execute the one, they will rivet our chains still tighter in he execution of the other.

THE MISSOURI RIVER PIRATES. LEAVENWORTH CITY, Monday, July 7, 1856. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

The steamer Edinburgh was stopped yesterday morning at Delaware by the Pro-Slavery force statiened there. The boat was passing near the landing. The men marched down, and their leader called to the officers of the boat to round to. It was asked what was wanted. No explanations were given, but the men were commanded to prepare to fire, and the order to round to was repeated. The boat then stopped and made the landing, when the men went on board and made their examination: upon finding no abolitionists they left, and the boat

To day the Star of the West came up, having on board Gen. Persifer F. Smith. She was also hailed by the Delaware men with threats and with presented arms, as usual. The boat partially stopped, but when she had neared the shore, and the armed men learned that Gen. Smith was on board they withdrew, and the boat was allowed to pass on. These men at Delaware are a portion of Bu-ford's forces. There is a squad of them still here

at Leavenworth, and daily they commit outrages too grievous to be borne by freemen.

A Mr. Olds, a Free-State man, to day put his trunk into his wagon, to take it out to his claim.

The wagon was immediately surrounded, and the

trunk opened and searched.

A lady passenger, who came up on the Star of the West, went with her children to Mr. Gould's boarding house, taking with her two trunks and a box. Ten men very soon came down and demanded of the lady that she should open the trunks and let them examine them. This she did Having found nothing but clothing, &c., they concluded not to open the box. There was a Sharp's rifle in the box, which the lady had brought out for a

Gov. Shannon returned to the Territory to-day, on board the Star of the West.

A SPECIMEN OF DEMOCRATIC "LAW AND ORDER" SOUTH CAROLINA CHIVALRY. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LAWRENCE, K. T , Tuesday, July 1, 1856. As most of the Free-State papers here have been destroyed, by the present Administration, and as there are thousands of little incidents of daily occurrence that do not find their way into any papers, I have taken this occasion to give your many readers a detailed account of the manner in which the South Carolina portion of the U. S. Marshal's posse did up a little "law and order" for Josian M ller. esq., Editor and Proprietor of The Kansas Free State, a paper recently destroyed in the cowardly attack on the town of Lawrence.

Mr. Moller, W. Y. Roberts, Lieut.-Governor, and C. W. Babcock, Postmaster of this place, all regarded liberal men, Democrats, but not exactly of the Pierce, Douglas, and Buchanan school, were appointed a Committee by our citizens to go to Lecompton, on the 15th day of May, to confer with the Marshal, and learn why he was assembling so large a posse of reckless Southerners, who were threatening our town with destruction, and committing many other depredations on our citizens, &c. They proceeded, and had an interview with the officials, and were about ready to return, when a young specimen of the chivalry stepped up to Mr. Miller, and said: "My name is Dulit, from South Carolina, is your name Miller?" "Yes sir," replied Miller. "Are you the Editor of a paper at Lawrence ?" says Dulit. "I have been." says Miller. "Well, Sir," says Dulit, "I shall hold you personally responsible to me, Sir, for every thing you have said in that paper." "Very well," replied Miller, "if that is all, we can soon settle that matter." "But I shall not, however, take advantage of your position here to-day, being surrounded by Southern men; I will meet you again, alone," says Dulit. "Any time, at all, will suit me," says Miller, at the same time pretending to take out his revolver, when the chivalric Dulit

left in double-quick time.

Messrs. Roberts and Babcock being ready, waiting, then started with Mr. Miller for Lawrence. They had proceeded about one mile, when they heard horsemen coming behind, with a sharp command to "halt." They all stopped, and on looking around, they saw eight or ten men coming up, with their revolvers all cocked. Roberts and Babcock were entirely unarmed. One young man rode up along side of Roberts, and said he was major Wilkes, of South Carolina, and asked if Miller was in the crowd. Roberts said he was, and pointed him out. Wilkes said: "You men have passes, I suppose?" "Yes," replied Roberts. "I," says Wilkes, "went to the U.S. Marshal, be-"fore I started after Miller, and told him that it made no manner of difference whether he had given Miller a pass or not; that we were bound to arrest him, as the South Carolinians had a little matter to "settle with him, and that they might just as "settle with him, and that they might just as "seell attend to it now as at any other time." He then went on to make a little stump speech, in a very insulting and indignant way, stating that he was born on Carolina soil as well as Miller, and that he was a gentleman, &c. Miller inquired by what authority he arrested him.
Wilkes said "it don't make a d—d bit of difference to you by what authority, all you have to know, sir, is, that you have to go with us." He then ordered Roberts and Babcock on to Lawrence, and pat Miller in front of them, and they thus returned him, with their revolvers cocked, to the Carolina camp, 2 miles distant. After going a few yards, Miller wanted to know if they intended to butcher him as their party had done Brown: if so, they might just as well do it then, as there were enough of them; be had not yet given up his arms. They

answered him that his life would be safe, and to go on. About this time Dulit came up, and told Miller that " i intended you should get out of town a little." Miller told him that be did not expect an arrest, as he (Dulit) had told him that he would not "take advantage of his position," &c. Dulit said it was all right, just as he intended. Wilkes said it was all right, just as he intended. Wilkes sent Miller on, strongly guarded, while be, so elated with glory, had to go into Lecompton, and tell the news. When he arrived there was a general yelling, like so many heilhounds, by the Pro-Slavery citizens and others assembled in honor of Wilkes, as an officer of the United States Marshal's posse, having illegally captured Miller wilkes, as an officer of the United States Mar-shal's posse, having illegally captured Miller, Editor of The Free State. After they took Miller to the eamp they searched bim, taking everything from hun, and then placed him in a tent strongly guarded by six men, with orders to let no one speak to him, and to shoot him if he attempted to escape. They discussed the quastion escape. They discussed the question as to whether they should hang him right up as a traitor or not, many being in favor of proceeding to do it, while others thought such summary meth-d was not only inexpedient, but highly dangerous to them and the cause in which they were all engaged. Some suggested tar and feathers, and others mob-bing, etc. Thus was the day passed. Aboutdark bing, etc. Industry the was taken to the officers' tent, where Dr. Strinfellow was seated with all the dignity of Judgel yech, summoned by a Jury of twelve men. Wilkes arose and addressed the Court as prose-cutor, stating several counts of an indictment; Mr. Miller was a South Carolinian; that he was the Editor of a Free-State paper; that in that paper he abused Southern men and Southern in-stitutions; that he had pursued a liberal, insinuating course that was well calculated to bring over liberal-minded men from the Slave-State the Free-State side; that, in addition to this, he (Wilkes) had learned from good authority that Miller had done more to injure the Slave interest in Kansas than any other one man; and that owing to this be felt it his duty to arrest him for treason to the interests of the South, and have him tried before twelve of his native Carolinians, and abide the result. Stringfellow wanted to know if the prisoner had counsel? Miller wished to defend himself. This was refused, and he had to employ one of the men to defend him. After Stringfellow decided that Miller would have to prove that he was not at Lecompton as a spy, the trial proceeded, when a number of witnesses from South Carolina testified as to Miller's ancestors being Abolitionists, and that his father had been tarred and feathered for Anti-Slavery sentiments in South Carolina, and that the son was equally as had as the father. Then witnesses from the Territory were introduced, who testified as to the course of The Free State, and the general conduct of Miller since he had been in Kansas, etc. Then Miller himself was examined at great length, when it was announced, about 12 o'clock at night, that two prisoners had been taken from Lawrence. These were two Pro-Slavery men, personal friends of Miller, who had come to intercede in his behalf, for when the news came to Lawrence many volunteered to go and rescue Miller. But leading men thought that some private individuals would be of more advantage to Miller at this time than any armed force. So the two Pro-Slavery men mentioned volunteered and went. They were put on the stand, and stated that Miller had pursued a highminded, honorable course; though a strong Free-State man, that he had gained the respect of all honest men; that he never was known to be guilty of a mean net, and had strong personal friends among all parties, who would avenge any injury not in accordance with justice. The attorneys spoke for and against, and after some con-

Miller was then told by one more human than the rest, that he would be safe after such a decision as that while he remained in the comp, but that his life would be in great danger if he left alone intimating that some one would follow and shoot him. He then went on to Lecompton with his two Pro-Slavery friends. After sunrise he went to the United States Marshal and complained that he had been arrested, &c. They Marshal said he was very sorry indeed—that the moment he heard it be made out to the camp and did all he could, and that was simply getting a promise from them that they would inform him before they put any sen-tence into execution that they might pass. He had not power over them to get Miller released—could not even get the privilege of speaking with him in the tent. He assured Miller that he would in the tent. He assured after that he would have no more trouble, and went to see the Governor, and returned with a long pass, by means of which Miller was enabled, after being arrested several times, to get back to Lawrence. This is the character of the "posse" the Marshal has had assembled for the purpose of "executing the laws"—a class of men over whom he has no control, but for whom he is the most abject slave. All that saved Mr. Miller from sharing the same fate with the gallant Brown of Kentucky, was the influence of personal friends among the Pro-Slavery party—matters of policy.
Miller is an honest, high-minded, fearless, independent man, who thinks and acts as he pleases—holds himself alone responsible. He has been of infinite advantage to the Free-State cause, as he understands the character of Southern men, and knows well how to deal with the moderate class from the Slave States, among whom he has great influence. He is quite a young man, not over 26 summers, and bids fair, if spared, to be one of the brightest stars of the great constellation of Free Kansas. Mr. Miller has now visited the States for the purpose of purchasing another office and bringing it on to Kansas immediately. He lost everything he had in the late attack on Lawrencenot less than \$5,000. He is too noble a man to ask any one to give him a dime, but I hope the friends of Free Kansas will not be backward in assisting him in reestablishing his paper, as he inand here is where, of all other places, we need

sultation of about one hour, the Jury brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty of Treason." It was now 3 o'clock a. m. Miller

paid his Attorney \$10 for defending him. Then they returned all his effects but his revolver and

herse, which I presume they retained as contra-band of war. The revolver was a very fine one.

papers.

I have taken special pains to get a perfectly reliable account of Mr. Miller's arrest and trial, from Roberts and Babcock, and Pro-Slavery men who were present, and saw and heard the whole the above is the result, which shows how United States officers protect the rights of American Freemen in Kansas. Yours, in be-baif of Free Kansas, FREMONT and DAYTON, D.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.

BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR OF KANEAS.

Whereas, We have been reliably informed that a number of persons claiming legislative powers, are about to assemble in the town of Topeks for the purpose of adopting a code of laws, or of executing other legislative functions, in violation of the act of Congress organizing the Territory, and of the laws adopted in pursuance thereof; and it appearing that a mili ary organization exists in this Territory for the purpose of sustaining this unlawful legislative movement, and this in effect to subvert, by violence, all present "constitutional and legal authority;" and whereas, the President of the United States has, by proclamation, bearing date 11th February, 1856, declared that any such plan for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action will constitute ining cate if it February, 1836, declared that any star plan for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action will constitute insurrection, and therein commanded all persons engaged in such nolawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kausas, or of the United States, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective places of abode; and whereas, satisfactory evidence exists that said proclamation of the President has been, and is about to be disregarded; now, therefore, I, Daniel Woodson, acting Governor of the Territory of Kausas, by virtue of authority vested in me fore, I, Daniel Woodson, acting Governor of the Territory of Kansas, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, and in pursuance of the aforesaid proclamation of the President of the United States, and to the end of upholding the legal and constituted authority of the Territory, and of preserving the public peace and tranquility, do besue this my proclamation, forbidding all persons claiming legislative powers and authority as aforesaid, from assembling, organizing, or attempting to organize, or act in any legislative capacity whatever, under the penalties attached to all unlawful violations of the law of the land, and disturbers of the peace and tranquility of the country.

lations of the law of the land, and disturbed of the peace and tranquility of the country.

In testimony whereof, I have because subscribed my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Tecritory, this 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1856, and of the Independence of the United States, the eightieth. [L. s.] DANIEL WOODSON, Acting Gov. of Kansas Territory.

The proclamation of the President and the orders and the receive make it requires the Executive of this

prace. I, therefore, hereby announce that I shall maintain this proclamation of all hazards.

E. V. SUMNER.

Cot. First Cavalry Com.

MEMORIAL,
To the Honorable, the sends and House of Representatives of
the United States of America.

The undersigned, citizens of the Territory of Kanuse, respectfully represent: That from and after the
passe of the Kanesa-Nebraska bill, whereby the
public lands in this Territory were thrown open to peemption and settlement, we availed ourselves of the
opportunity thus afforded to erect homes for ourselves
and families, improve and cultivate our lands, in this
land, and that in all things we have isbored to conduct
ourselves in that peaceable and orderly manner becoming citizens of the United States, expecting in turn
to receive that protection to our property, persons and
principles which we had the right to caim under the
Constitution and laws of the Federal Government.

principles which we had the right to claim under the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government.

As Au crican citizets, we regret to be under the necessity of making complaint that we have not received that adequate protection to which we were entitled. Repeatedly have our most secret rights, our most cherichel principles been invaded, insuited and outraged; while our property has been destroyed, our families driven from their homes, our business prostrated, our persons mained, and many of our fellow citizens stricken down by the hand of the assassin. Those who have been guitty of these outrages—which are without parallel in the history of nations—either go unarrested and unpunished, thereby giving them assure ance to commit still further depredations, or have been encouraged to repeat these acts of violence by receiving promotions to places of public trust and bonor.

The right to vote—the right to choose our own officets—which the Constitution of the United States guarantees, and we, as American citizens, regard as the highest and most succeed of all other rights, has been

cets—which the Constitution of the United States guar-antees, and we, as American citizens, regard as the highest and most sacred of all other rights, has been repeatedly most violently wrested from us. To effect this, large bodies of armed men from neighboring States invaded our soil, and bearing all the semblance of organized armice, with ammunition, arms, provisions, equipage, camen music and banners, took possession of the polis, driving, by force, the bona fide settlers there-from, and chose persons to govern us who are not the choice of a majority of our settlers, and with whom we are mostly unacquainted, as in many instances they were foreign to our soil.

were foreign to our soil.

This state of things had been repeatedly represented to the Federal Government, praying the redress of our grievances, and the avenging of our wrongs. Our petitions have been followed by repeated outrages, each succeeding outrage being attended with greater violence than the former.

succeeding outrage being attended with greater violence than the former.

Being fully satisfied of our right to govern ourselves,
and believing that we had the requisite population,
and that in a separate and distinct governmental capacity we had the ability to sustain ourselves, protect
our rights, and prevent the gross outrages upon property, person and principle to which we have hithertobeen subjected; and believing that we had no other
way in which to secure our protection, we proceeded
as the "People of Kansas," irrespective of party distinctions, and with the full concurrence of five sixths,
or more, of our entire citizenskip to organize a Gov-

as the "People of Kassas," irrespective of party distinctions, and with the full concurrence of five sixths, or more, of our entire citizenship to organize a Government for the State of Kansas.

For this purpose a Delegate Convention, fully recressing every district of the Territory, convened at Topeka on the 19th day of Sept-mber, 1855, to take the prelaminary steps necessary to such organization. By this Convention it was ordered and publicity proclaimed that an election for membets to a Convention to frame a Constitution would be held on the 9th day of October, 1855. Said election was held in due form, and on the 23d day of October, 1855, the Convention thus elected assembled at Topeka and formed a Constitutions of the State of Kansas. On the 15th day of December, 1855, the Constitution thus framed was ratified by the People by ballot, and on the 15th day of January, 1856, efficers for the State Government and members of the General Assembly were duly elected by ballot. On the 4th day of March, 1856, the General Assembly convened at Topeka, and, after effecting its organization, proceeded to memorialize your Bonorable Bodies upon the object of our State organization, and praying the admission of Kausas into the Union as a sovereign State.

Now therefore, we, the People of Kansas Territory, greatly desirous of promoting the public good; of restoring peace and good order to this long-distracted and hardseed land; and fully believing that we possess the inherent and constitutional right to erect a Government of our own; that our population is sufficient to entitle Kansas to the rank and dignity of a sovercian State; that we have the means and ability to sustain such Government, and that it is the only method by which our rights can be vindicated and justice obtained; respectivity but earnestly petition your Honorable Bodies to admit Kansas into the Union as an independent and sovereign State under our present Constitutions.

ndent and sovereign Stale under our present Cox-

And your petitioners will ever pray.

DEMOCRATIC SLAVE MARKETS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

ST. LOUIS. Wednesday, July 2, 1856. It is rumored that an ancient people consecrated the Fourth of this month to Liberty. So, I thought, the second of July might be a good day to visit a Democratic Slave Market.

I have before been in other Slave States, but never in Missouri. The first thing that struck me on arriving in this city was the apparent absence of on arriving in this city was the apparent absence of the negro race. In a crowd of a thousand persons on the levee this morning, assembled to witness the burning of six steamboats, I could not count ten black from I was told in explanation, that the black faces. I was told, in explanation, that the colored population was all "up town"-not in the business part of the city.

So, too, I searched the newspapers for slave advertisements, though I knew this city not to be a great mart for those commodities like Richmond. But in vain. At last, in a corner of The Republican, I discovered the following:

"NEGROES WANTED .- I wish to pur chase a large lot of NEGROES, expressly for the Louisiana and Mississippi market, for which I will pay the blood do well to give me a call. I can always be seen at the City Hotsl, or at Mr. Thompson's Negro Yard, No. 67 Locust at., St. Lauw, Mr. "JOHN MATTINGLY."

"B. M. LYNCH, No. 100 Locust-st., between Fou th and Fish stat., St. Leuis, Mo., being pertherent makerily located for the purchase of Negroes, will pay the highest market value. He will also buy and sell on Corn viscin, having a good yard for their accommodation.

"Fattleular attention poid to the selection of homes for favorite servacts. Negroes far sale at all times.

"NEGROES WANTED and for SALE.—WANTED and for SALE.—WANTED and for SALE, NEGROES of all kinds, at my office, No. 67 Locust-st., between 24 and 36-sta, at my office, No. 67 Locust-st., between 24 and 36-sta, as it was any other house in this city. Please cive me a call. "[m.L'9 ly]

Lock an early construity to call on Mc Contin

I took an early opportunity to call on Mr. Corbin Thompson. I found him in the doorway of a little wooden office, like a livery stable office in one of our cities; he being a large, lounging, good-natured looking man, not unlike a reputable stable-keeper in appearance and manner. Inside his stable, alas I saw his dusky "stock," and he readily acceded to my desire to take a nearer look at them.

Behind the little office there was a dirty little dark room; behind that a dirty little kitchen, opening into a dirty little yard. This yard was surrounded by high brick walls, varied by other walls made of old iron plates, reaching twenty feet with negroes, dirty and clean, from six years old to forty—perhaps two dozen in all, the majority being children under fourteen. high. These various places were all swarming ldren under fourteen. " Fat and sleek as Harry Clay's," said my con-

ductor, patting one on the head patriarchally.

Most of them had small paper fans, which they used violently. This little article of comfort looked very ocd, amid such squalid raggedness as most of them showed. One was cooking, two or three washing, and two playing euchre with a fittly pack of cards. The sun shone down in-

tensely het (it was noon) in the little brick yard, and they sat, lounged or lay about, only the children seeming lively.

I talked a little with them, and they answered. some quietly, some with that mixture of obsequious and impudence so common among slaves

ness and impudence so common among slaves.
Mr. Thompson answered all questions very readily.
The "negroes" or "niggers," he said, (seldom employing the Virginia phrases, "servants" or "people"), came mostly from Missouri or Virginia, and were with him but a little while. "Buy when I can and sell when I can, that's my way; and never ask no questions, only in the way of trade. At this season, get a good many from travelers.

On inquiry, he explained this mystery by adding that it was not uncommon for families visiting Northern watering places to bring along a likely boy or girl, and sell them to pay the expenses of the jamut! This is a feature of the patriarchal in-stitution which I think has escaped Mrs. Stowe.

Hereafter I shall never see a Southern heiross at Newport without fancying I read on her ball-dress the names of the "likely boy or girl" who was sold for it. "As for yonder Sambo and Dinab," (I meditated) "no doubt young Buford Dashaway, "esq., is at this moment driving them out to Sara"togs Lake, as a pair of blood horses. O Miss
"Caroline Petitoes, of Fifth avenue, how old it would be if, as you sit superb by his side, those "four-legged cattle suddenly resumed the squalid "two-legged condition in which I now behald "them, in Thompson's negro-yard, No. 67 Locust

I strolled back into the front office and sat down to see if anything turned up. The thing that turned up was a rather bandsome, suburban-looking two-horse carriage, out of which stepped lazily a small, spare, gentlemanly man, evidently a fa-vored patron of my host. After a moment's pri-vate talk, Thompson went out, while the gentleman said abruptly to me "Well, it is all bad enough, "housekeeping, marketing and all, but I'm d-d if "servants sint the worst of all." We then talked a little, and I found him the pleasantest type of Southerner-courteous, kind, simple, a little imperious—finally, a man of property, member of the City Government, and living a little out of towa.

Thompson came in and shook his head. "Can't let negroes to anybody, Mr. .................. Glad to sell,

"Got a good article of a small girl!" said the

gentleman suddenly.
"Martha!" shouted the slave-dealer, and presently three good articles, aged 11, 9 and 7, came trotting in. I had not seen them before. Nice little pink frocks, not very dirty—barefooted, of course, but apparently well taken care of, and evidently sisters. With some manouvering they dently sisters. With some manouvering they were arranged in line before my new acquaintance,

the purchaser.

H. fixed his eye on Sue, a black marble statue aged seven. Nothing could have been kinder than Mr. —'s manner in addressing the little thing. Will you like to come and live with me, and

have some little girls to play with?

(It is a little patriarchal, I said. That kind voice would win any child.) I looked to see the merry African smile on the child's face. But no smile came. There was a

"Speak up, child," said the merchant roughly.
Eut she didn't speak up, nor look up either. Down went the black marble face, drooping down, down, till the chin rested on the breast of the little pink frock. Down, down came one big tear, and then another over the black marble cheeks; and then the poor little wretch turned away to the wall and burst into as hearty an agony of tears, as your little idol Susy, or yours (my good New-England mother) might give way to, at such an offer from the very kindest man who ever chewed tobacco in the streets of Missouri!

Human nature is a rather unconquerable thing,

after all, isn't it !

My kind purchaser looked annoyed and turned away. The siave-trader gave an ominous look to the poor child, such as I had not seen on his face "Beg pardon, sir," (said he gruffly) y came from Virginia yesterday, and "they only came from Virginia yesterda haven't learnt how to treat gentlemen yet," an emphasis.) Poor little Sue!

The purchaser next turned to Martha, the elder sister, a bright, Topsy-looking thing.
"What's that on her cheek," he asked, pointing

to a sort of scar or streak of paieness. Somebody 's whacked her chops, most likely."

said the slave-trader, coolly (in whose face I saw nothing good natured after that). Nothing more was said about it. The gentleman drew the child to him, felt the

n uscles of her arm, and questioned her a little. Her price was \$700, that of the next \$500, and le Sue's \$450. "Well, Martha," said be, at last, "wouldn't

you like to go with me and have a pleasant home!"
Strange to say, the African smile left Martha's merry face too. "Please Sir," said she, "I wish I could stay with my mother." "Confound the girls," said the good-natured purchaser, turning to me in despair, " they must be sold to somebody, you know. Of course, I can't buy the whole of them, and the mother too." Of course not; and there was the whole story in a nut-shell.

"Nonsense, gals," said Thompson; "your mother'll be up here, may be, some day," (Pleasant prospect in the lottery of life for three "articles" under twelve years)!

On inquiry, it appeared that the mother was in Virginia, and might or might not be sent to St. Louis for sale. The intention was, however, to sell the children in a day or two, together or separately, or else to send them South with Mr. Mat

black or white, it will make no difference; and white I live I shan't sell her—that is, while it's possible to help it." (A formidable reservation, considering the condition of most Southern es-

tates.)
The little pink frocks were ordered off, and bargain was finally struck for Martha, quite to Mr. Thompson's chagrin, who evidently hoped to sell Sue, and would, no doubt, have done so, but for ber ignerance "how to treat gentlemen." "Girl is sound, I suppose!" carelessly inquired

the purchaser.
"Wind and limb," responded the trader. "But strip her naked and examine every inch of her, if you wish," be quickly added; "I never have any

disguises with my customers."
So ended the bargain, and I presently took my leave. I had one last glance at little Sue. It not long since I set foot on the floating wreck of an unknown vessel at sea, and then left it drifting away into the darkness alone. But it was sadden to me to think of that little wreck of babyhood drifting off alone into the ocean of Southern crime

and despair.

St. Louis must unquestionably be a very religious place, however, for in returning to my hotel I passed a church with inscriptions in four different lan-guages. There was Jehovah in Hebrew. "Deo Uno et Trino." "In honorem S. budovici." Finally, in English and French, "My house shall be called the house of prayer," with the rest of the sentence, in both cases, omitted. Singular accident,

isn't it?
July 3, 1856.—I forgot to mention that I asked
Mr. Thompson, out of the dozen children in his
"yard," how many had their parents or mothers
with them. "Not one," he asswered, as if rather
surprised at the question; "I take em as they

surprised at the question; "I take 'em as they come, in lots. Hardly ever have a family."
"I suppose you would rather keep a family together!" I put in, suggestively.
"Yes." he answered, carelessly. "Can't think much about that, though. Have to shut up shop pretty quick, if I did. Have to take e'm as they

This was evident enough, and I only insert it in the faint hope of enlightening the minds of those verdant innocents who still believe that the separation of tan ilies is a rare occurrence, when every New-Orleans newspaper contains a dozen adver-tisements of "Assorted lots of young negroes."

Another delusion I must correct also. It is often asserted that slavetraders are generally regarded as a degraded class in a slaveholding community, that no gentleman will associate with them, &c. This, if true, would only add another to the absurd self-contradictions of a system which creates such a class of men, and then despises them. But I have no belief that the fact is generaily correct. The two whom I saw yesterday merning, for instance, (Messrs. Thompson and Mattingly.) had entirely the bearing of men en-gaged in a respectable business. Decidedly more o, for instance, than men engaged in the liquor trade usually have in New-England. The purchaser, Mr. -, was evidently a gentleman of good social standing, and of favorable appearance in every way. Yet be treated the slavetraders as any gentleman would treat any other with whom he had dealings, and with no reserve or superiority. Except in some allusions to the Underground Railroad, and precautions against it in the way of walls, dogs, &c., at Mr. - s house, there was not a word which might not have been spoken in any respectable intelligence office.

I have since visited the other establishment named above, Mr. Lynch's. Here, also, I was received courteously, and shown over the premises, which did not take long. Mr. L. was one of those persons whom one rather likes to see (in a bad business)—an acute, robust, uncompromising sinner; such a men as one often finds in the liquor traffic, with us. He believed that money was the god of this world, and he went for getting all one could get; he thought philanthropy was nonsense, and no man he lped slaves off without being well paid for it; he had observed that ministers of the gospel liked to marry a rich plantation, as well as any body else: he thought it was all humbug about separating husbands and wives in Slavery,-what i you did! In fact, marriage among white people was a good deal of a humbug, and men were as bad in it as out of it, therefore he himself was a bachelor. As for separating young families, trad-ers very seldom did it, (I thought of little Suc.)— if others did it, it wasn't their affair; but he didn't like to have to sell families, any way-it was incon-

venient and unprofitable. And so on.

After all this, I of course liked him much better After all this, I of course liked him much better than if he had quoted Scripture in his cause, and was not surprised when he went on to claim that he wasn't able to act up to his theory, but kept trusting people who deceived him, and helping men who were ungrateful, and so on. Nor was I surprised to find his establishment in neater order than the previous one; or to hear him claim that all his negroes would like to keep him for their master. For, in spite of Bochefoucauld's maxim on hypocrisy, I always have found the Charles Surfaces better than the Josephs, either being bad

enough. Mr. Lynch's yard was much like the other, only with an iron gate instead of a wooden one, a wooden tence for an iron one, all-fours instead of euchre, and grown men instead of small girls. I noticed one pretty little quadroon girl, and a noble-look-ing black man playing the violin. I could not help wishing he might follow the destiny of a similar piece of property, who, as my host remarked, was "somewhere near Chicago now," having ran away.

He told me that there had been less doing, of late, on the U. G. R. R. owing to some exposures; but until within a year they lost a great many. He also said that the slave business in St. Louis was chiefly a local business with the interior counwas chiefly a local business with the interior country. City slaves are usually sold for some fault and sent down the river—"of course," he said, "there could be nothing wrong in separating a brother and sister, as old, say, as 13 or 14 and sending them different ways. Slaves are seldom brought to St. Louis from Richmond, but sent

commonly to Nashville. I found Mr. Lynch a man decidedly superior in apparent intelligence and manners to either of the others mentioned, though they appeared well in these respects. At parting, he cordially invited me to call again and send my friends-which I T. W. HIGGINSON. hereby do.

FROM BOSTON.

From an Occasional Correspondent. Boston, Monday, July 14, 1856.

What the deuce is Flagiology, I should like to know? Did you ever see such a word before? I never did, till I found it leading off in my last letter to you. However, it is wrong in me to scold you. After the warning of Mr. C. A. B. as to your illiterate condition, I ought not to have made use of so hard a word It could not be expected that you would get it right. I suppose you thought, as my letter was chiefly about the Fourth of July, and so of a patriotic character, that Flagiology had something to do with Flags-the Science of Flags, perhaps. Yes, yes, I dare say you did. But, you see, the word I used was not Flagiology, but Hagiology, which is not the Science of Flags, but (heaven save the mark!) the Science of Saints, to a high place on the Kalendar of whom I proposed to raise the excellent Benedict Arnold for the services he was prevented from rendering to his country-one of the chief of which would have

country—one of the chief of which would have been the suffocation in its cradle of that horrible holiday, the Fourth of July.

If you look the word out carefully in any English dictionary you will find it and the two Greek words from which it is made up. I will spare you them here, as they would certainly be too much for you. I den't know whether you will find it in your favorite dictionary of the Connecticut language or not, ite dictionary of the Connecticut language of not, as I do not suffer it upon my premises at all, for fear of injury to the morals of the younger branches of my family. I am not very expurgatorial as to the character of the books I allow to cone into my house, but Webster's Dictionary stands high on the list of mala prohibita. If I should ever find that old corrupter of youth and debaucher of pure English sitting upon my table (he would be much more likely to sit there than on a chair), I should most intaliably take him by the nape of the neck and sent of the breeches and walk him out of the hall door in double quick time. It has long been my deliberate opinion that the three crying evils, or the great calamities of this country are, Slavery, Spitting, and Webster's Larger Dictionary. I groan in spirit when I think low rooted these three Domestic Institutions of

Speaking of sitting on a table instead of a chair. combined with typographical errors, puts me in mind of one which befell poor James Russell Lowell of this kind. He printed some years ago a poem, first in a newspaper published in your city, the name of which (of the poem I mean, not the city) I eannot recall, and have not the volume int which it was afterward reduced within reach. In one stanza a mediaval baron flourished, who, it was said, by way of rounding it and exemplifying

something, "Set his armed heef upon the poor." But the cress-grained types went to work, and made it out that this much-injured nobleman only " Set his armed heel upon the floor !"

a disposition of it to which it did not seem as if any just exception could be taken.

Mr. Lowell himself protested that he diin't
see where else he could have set it, unless
it were on the table or the mantel-piece! I have had some very comical adventures with types, u yself, in my limited connection with the press. In one communication, I remember, it did seem as if the devil must have had his finger among them, for they made a worthy deacon a demon, and an excellent friend a fiend. But I must do your compositors the justice to say that they have got the hang of my pot-hooks uncommonly well, and it is only now and then they make a mistake. Frebably my communications have been a kind of education to them and to you all. I dare say when Mr. C. A. B. returns to New-York he will observe a very commendable improvement in THE TRIEUNE, owing to this advantage you have had.

As I write to day merely for the purpose of saying what you will find above written, I have nothing further in particular to say. There is no fresh political or personal gossip that I hear of. All the western part of the city, where men chiefly inhabit, is as Tadmor in the wilderness, or Petræa in the desert. Everybody is away, and Boston is scattered all over this continent and the other. To be sure, the streets are as full as they can hold; but, of course, that is nothing to the purpose. It but, of course, that is nothing to the purpose. It is said that Mr. Wendell Phillips, in a speech he nade at Framingham on the Fourth of July, ac counted for the disgust excited in the Democrate at Col. Fremont's having eaten dog's flesh among the Rocky Mountains, by the instinctive horror all animals feel at such a disposition of their own race. As you are well acquainted with the animals in question, you can judge whether there is any ground for this study in Natural History. And apropos to Democrats, The Post of this city makes a statement to this effect which looks badly for you, as the truth of what it says can rever be controverted. He says that a vote was taken on the Presidential country. was taken on the Presidential question on the New-York Central Railway one day, with the follow-ing result: Buchanan (eas) 25, Fillmore 19, Freing result: Suchanan (say) 25, Fillmore 19, Fremont 2—and before the train got to Buffalo the Conductor had both the Fremont men locked up in the saloon for picking pockets! It also states that "Potiphar Curtis" is going to take the stump for Fremont. It used to be "George W. Curtis, esq.," or "Howadji Curtis," but now "Potiphar." Such changes do men's behaviors work in their contemputations. Though I believe after all there Such changes do men's behaviors work in their cognomenations. Though I believe, after all, there was no harm about Potiphar. It was Potiphar's defraying the expenses of its organization.

The theaters are all closed here and clear themselves up for the next campaign. Museum closed last week. This establishmen presume, must be the most profitable one in the country—perhaps because it is managed by a man of business and not an actor. It commenced the of business and not an actor. It commenced for prosperity some dozen years ago with a moral play called "The Drunkard." All the femperance and all the Piety of Boston and the county round about flocked thither to have their morals business. about flocked thither to have their morals bushed up and their natural love of a play gratified at the same time. Gradually other plays were introduced but the testimony against theaters was held not to apply to a Museum, you understand. Miss Jake Capulet was out entirely when she thought there was nothing in a name. Had she lived to be the respectable mother of a numerous family, she would have learned that the name is everything. Thus the prosperity of the Museum was established, and nothing has ever shaken it. The way in which it is always full is something surprising. One of and bothing has ever shaked a surprising. One of the actors, who had been there ten jears, told me that he had never seen less than the expenses in the house, and that he thought a hun-dred dollars clear average profit for each of the dred dollars clear average protection the seven weekly performances (five nights and two afternoons) a very moderate estimate of the receipts. Probably the profits are not less than \$1,000 a week for nearly the entire year. It is conducted with great economy, I should judge. The company is one of very slender merit as a general thing, but with one eminent exception. It has one artist, Mr. William Warren, of the first order of excellence—a man of genuine dramatic genius. I do not believe he has his superior as a comic actor on the American boards. If not better than Mr. Burton or Mr. Walcot in their specialities, he is entirely different from them; his lise of characters is, I think, more extensive than hat of those eminent actors, and his excellence singularly equal in whatever he undertakes, from Sir Peter Teazle, the polished gentleman of the old school, or Polonius, the wise, doting old courtier, or Teurbillon, the decayed French sobleman, down to Jefferson, Scattering Batkins the seven weekly performances (five nights and two nan, down to Jefferson, Scattering Batkins the Member of the General Court for Cranberry Cen-tre, or a Yorkshire clown, or the oddities of Bucktre, or a Yorkshire clown, or the duties of the stone's and Morton's farces. His attention to the minutia of costume and by-play is most accurate and artist-like, and, altogether, we look upon Mr. Warren as one of our most creditable institutions.

BYLES.

cife who was open to some little Biblical critical

THE DELIVERER OF BOX BROWN.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS OF PHIL. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 5, 1856. Samuel A. Smith, who boxed up Henry Box Brown, in Richmord, Va., and for arded him by overland express to Philadelphia, and who was arrested and convicted eight years ago for boxing up two other slaves, also directed to Philadelphia, having served out his imprisonment in the Penitentiary, was released on the 18th ult., and arrived in this city on

Though be has lost all his property; though he was refused witnesses on his trust (no officer could be found who would serve a summons on a witness); though for five long months, in hot weather, he was kept heavily chained in a cell four by eight feet in dimensions though be received fire dreatful stabs, aimed at his heart by a bribed assassin; nevertheless he still rejoices in the motives which prompted him to " undo the heavy burdens and let the oppressed go free !"

Having resided nearly all his life in the South, where he had traveled and seen much of the " peculiar institution," and had witnessed the most horrid enormities inflicted upon the slave, (as it happened to be the case with now and then a noble-minded man or woman in the South,) Mr. S could not refrain from believing that the black man as well as the white has God given rights. Consequently, he was not accustomed to shed tears when a poor creature escaped from his 'kind master;" nor was he willing to turn a deaf ear to his appeals and groans when he knew he was thirsting for Freedom!

From 1828 up to the day he was incarcerated, many had sought his aid and counsel, nor had they sought in

In various places he operated with success. In Richmond, however, it seemed expedient to invent a new plan for certain emergencies; hence the Box and Express plan was devised, at the instance of a few heroic elaves, who had manifested their willingness to die in a box, on the road to liberty, rather than continue longer under the yoke. But those heroes ell into the power of their enemies. Mr. Smith had ot been long in the Penitentiary before he had fully ained the confidence and esteem of the Superinten dent and other officers. Finding him to be humane and generous hearted-showing kindness toward all especially in buying bread, &c., for the starving saved the life of one of the keepers, for whose destruction a bold plot had been arranged-the officers felt disposed to show him such favors as the law would allow. But their good intentions were soot frustrated.

The Inquisition, (commonly called Legislature,) being in session in Richmond, hearing that the Superintendent had been speaking well of Smith and circu lating petitions for his pardon, indignantly demanded to know if the rumor was well founded. Two weeks were spent by the Inquisition, and many witnesses were placed upon oath to solemnly testify in the matter. One of the keepers swore that his life had been saved by Smith. Col. Morgan, the Superintendent, frequently testified, in writing and verbally, to Smith's good deportment; acknowledged that he had circulated petitions, &c ; and took the position that he sincerely believed that it would be to the interest of the institution to pardon him, calling the attention of the Inquisition at the same time to the fact that not unfrequently pardons had been granted to criminals under sentence of death for the most cold-blooded murder, to say nothing of other gross crimes. The effort for the pardon was soon abandoned, for the following reason given by the Governor: " I can't, nor I won't, pardon him!"

In view of the unparalleled injustice which Mr. S. had suffered as well as on account of the aid he had rendered to the slave, on his arrival in this city the colored citizens of Philadelphia telt that he was entitled to their sympathy and aid, and straightway ininvited him to remain a few days, until arrangements could be made for a mass meeting to receive him. Accordingly on last Monday evening a mass meeting convened in the Israel Church, and the Rev. Wm. T. Catto was called to the chair and Wm Still appointe Secretary. The Chairman introduced the object of the Having lived in the South, he claimed to krow all about the workings of the oppressive system of Slavery generally, and declared that notwithstandng the many exposures of the evil which came under hie own observation, the most glaring descriptions fell

ar short of the realities his own eyes had witnessed. He then fintroduced Mr. Smith, who arose and in a plain matter briefly told his story, assuring the audience that he had always hated Slavery, and had taken great pleasure in helping many out of it, and though he had suffered much physically and pe-cuniarily for the cause's sake, yet he murmured not,

but rejoiced in what he had done. After taking his seat, addresses were further made by the Rev. S. Smith, Messrs, Kinnard, Brunner,

Bradway and others. The following resolutions were adopted:

Microa, We, the colored citizens of Philadelphia, have among as Samuel A. Smith, who was incaredrated over seves years in the Richmond Pentientisty, for doing an act that was noncomble to his feelings and his sense of justice and humanity, the refere. Received, That we welcome him to this city as a marty; to the cause of Freedom.

Received, That we welcome that to this city to a marry the cause of Freedom.

Received, That we neartily tender him our gratitude for the good he has done to our suffering race.

Received. That we sympathize with him in his losses and sufferings in the cause of the poor disentanden size. W. S.

FREMONT MEETING.—A large and spirited gathering for Freedom and Fremont took place at Norwich Corners on Thursday evening, over which Esquire Cloyes, a Democrat, presided.